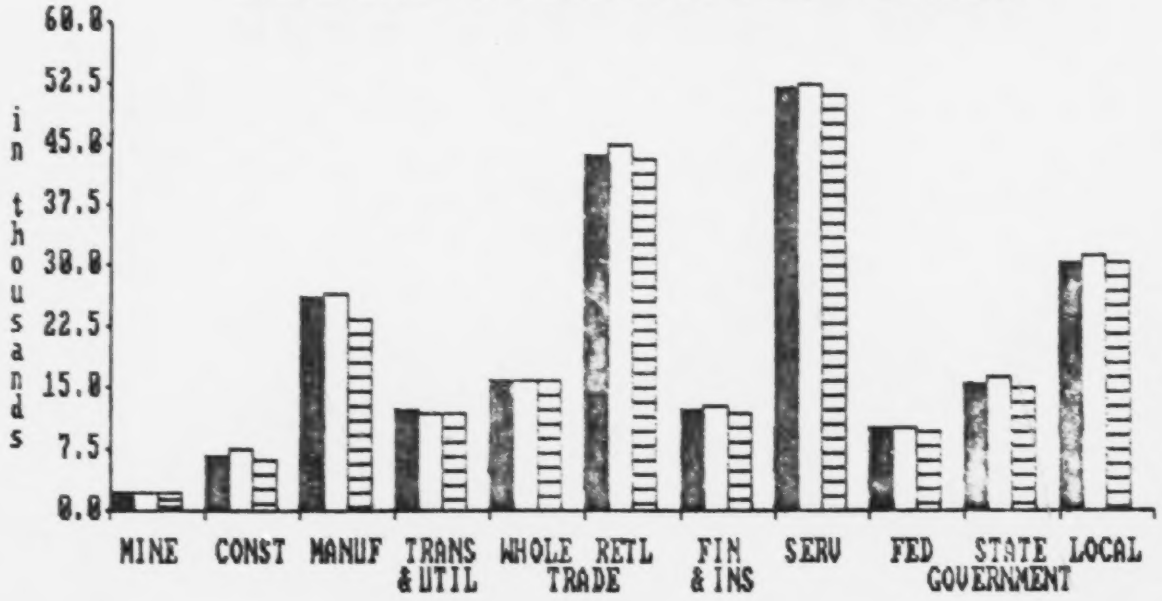
TABLE 1

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



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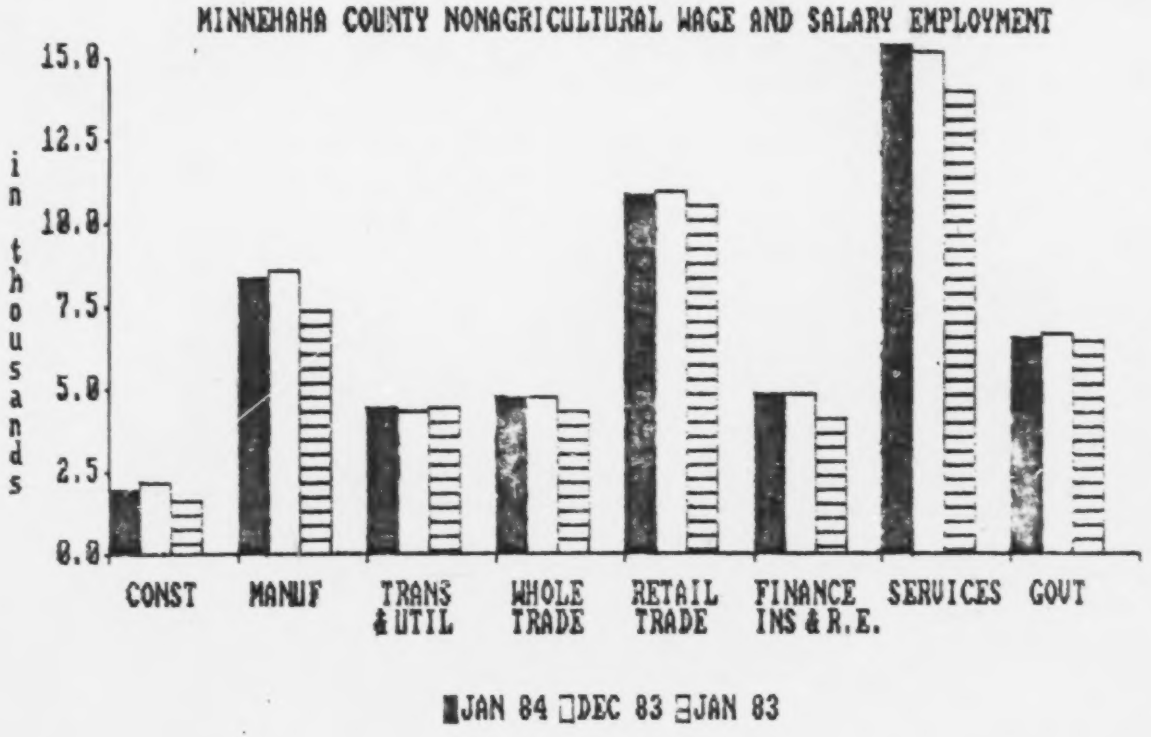
	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Change From Last Month	Change From Last Year
TOTAL	229,400	234,300	223,200	-2.1	2.8
MINING	2,500	2,600	2,400	-3.8	4.2
CONSTRUCTION	6,800	7,700	6,200	-11.7	9.7
MANUFACTURING	26,400	26,600	23,800	-.8	10.9
Durable Goods	13,600	13,600	11,600	.0	17.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,000	8,900	7,300	1.1	23.3
Nondurable Goods	12,700	13,000	12,100	-2.3	5.0
Food & Kindred Products	7,500	7,700	7,600	-2.6	-1.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,600	2,600	2,500	.0	4.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,400	12,300	12,200	.8	1.6
Transportation	7,000	6,900	6,700	1.4	4.5
Communication & Public Utilities	5,400	5,400	5,500	.0	-1.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	60,200	61,300	59,300	-1.8	1.5
Wholesale Trade	16,300	16,200	15,900	.6	2.5
Durable Goods	7,100	7,000	7,000	1.4	1.4
Nondurable Goods	9,200	9,200	8,900	.0	3.4
Retail Trade	43,900	45,100	43,400	-2.7	1.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12,600	12,800	12,000	-1.6	5.0
SERVICES	52,100	52,700	51,200	-1.1	1.8
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	12,600	13,200	12,300	-4.5	2.4
Medical and Health	21,700	21,700	22,000	.0	-1.4
Educational, Membership & Social	15,100	14,900	14,100	1.3	7.1
GOVERNMENT	56,500	58,300	56,100	-3.1	.7
Federal	10,200	10,200	9,900	.0	3.0
State	15,700	16,500	15,400	-4.8	1.9
State Education	7,800	8,500	7,400	-8.2	5.4
Local	30,600	31,600	30,800	-3.2	-.6
Local Education	18,000	18,600	18,200	-3.2	-1.1



	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	57,800	57,900	53,700	-.2	7.6
1/ MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,000	2,200	1,700	-9.1	17.6
MANUFACTURING	8,400	8,600	7,400	-2.3	13.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,500	4,400	4,500	2.3	.0
TRADE	15,700	15,800	15,000	-.6	4.7
Wholesale Trade	4,800	4,800	4,400	.0	9.1
Retail Trade	10,900	11,000	10,600	-.9	2.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	4,900	4,900	4,200	.0	16.7
SERVICES	15,500	15,300	14,100	1.3	9.9
GOVERNMENT	6,700	6,800	6,600	-1.5	1.5

The figures in Table 1 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 2

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	January 1984 (1)					January 1983				
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate		Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	
United States	111 025 000	101 270 000	9 755 000	8.8	(3)	109 779 000	97 262 000	12 517 000	11.4	(3)
South Dakota	313 200	296 300	16 900	5.4		311 100	289 200	21 900	7.0	
Sioux Falls MSA	65 073	61 825	3 248	5.0		62 670	59 108	3 562	5.7	
Aurora	1 334	1 265	69	5.2		1 302	1 256	46	3.5	
Beadle	8 208	7 759	449	5.5		8 916	8 223	693	7.8	
Bennett	1 276	1 217	59	4.6		1 145	1 094	51	4.5	
Bon Homme	3 088	2 960	128	4.1		3 169	3 020	149	4.7	
Brookings	13 057	12 448	609	4.7		13 079	12 212	867	6.6	
Brown	17 875	16 852	1 023	5.7		18 607	17 138	1 469	7.9	
Brule	2 873	2 752	121	4.2		2 831	2 690	141	5.0	
Buffalo	483	427	56	11.6		480	387	93	19.4	
Butte	3 363	3 200	163	4.8		3 595	3 270	325	9.0	
Campbell	748	684	64	8.6		724	658	66	9.1	
Charles Mix	3 489	3 326	163	4.7		3 454	3 227	227	6.6	
Clark	1 787	1 666	121	6.8		1 798	1 649	149	8.3	
Clay	5 628	5 399	229	4.1		5 694	5 324	370	6.5	
Codington	9 740	9 131	609	6.3		9 783	8 676	1 107	11.3	
Corson	1 111	1 018	93	8.4		1 233	1 072	161	13.1	
Custer	2 368	2 203	165	7.0		2 175	1 986	189	8.7	
Davison	8 936	8 569	367	4.1		9 086	8 637	449	4.9	
Day	2 778	2 558	220	7.9		2 854	2 559	295	10.3	
Deuel	1 815	1 620	195	10.7		1 950	1 627	323	16.6	
Dewey	1 840	1 675	165	9.0		1 747	1 530	217	12.4	
Douglas	1 658	1 572	86	5.2		1 632	1 547	85	5.2	
Edmunds	1 709	1 635	74	4.3		1 940	1 804	136	7.0	
Fall River	3 164	2 979	185	5.8		3 040	2 806	234	7.7	
Faulk	1 062	1 043	19	1.8		1 131	1 093	38	3.4	
Grant	4 323	4 057	266	6.2		4 219	3 929	290	6.9	
Gregory	2 262	2 173	89	3.9		2 281	2 177	104	4.6	
Haakon	1 157	1 113	44	3.8		1 348	1 247	101	7.5	
Hamlin	1 743	1 617	126	7.2		1 818	1 651	167	9.2	
Hand	1 864	1 777	87	4.7		1 830	1 744	86	4.7	
Hanson	977	916	61	6.2		948	887	61	6.4	
Harding	522	503	19	3.6		566	556	10	1.8	
Hughes	7 341	7 021	320	4.4		7 556	7 191	365	4.8	
Hutchinson	3 933	3 701	232	5.9		3 843	3 642	201	5.2	
Hyde	770	694	76	9.9		753	715	38	5.0	
Jackson	995	904	91	9.1		943	839	104	11.0	
Jerauld	1 071	1 047	24	2.2		1 148	1 097	51	4.4	
Jones	610	551	59	9.7		539	486	53	9.8	
Kingsbury	3 170	3 059	111	3.5		3 324	3 054	270	8.1	
Lake	5 022	4 755	267	5.3		4 985	4 582	403	8.1	
Lawrence	9 013	8 512	501	5.6		9 026	8 414	612	6.8	
Lincoln	5 936	5 558	378	6.4		5 812	5 378	434	7.5	
Lyman	1 296	1 192	104	8.0		1 296	1 192	104	8.0	
McCook	2 713	2 553	160	5.9		2 659	2 482	177	6.7	
McPherson	1 387	1 286	101	7.3		1 405	1 306	99	7.0	
Marshall	1 769	1 609	160	9.0		1 790	1 571	219	12.2	
Meade	5 716	5 395	321	5.6		5 529	5 093	436	7.9	
Mellette	684	608	76	11.1		649	573	76	11.7	
Miner	1 402	1 336	66	4.7		1 555	1 459	96	6.2	
Minnehaha	65 073	61 825	3 248	5.0		62 670	59 108	3 562	5.7	
Moody	3 294	3 121	173	5.3		3 140	2 964	176	5.6	
Pennington	36 851	35 014	1 837	5.0		35 327	32 895	2 432	6.9	
Perkins	1 892	1 823	69	3.6		1 926	1 851	75	3.9	
Potter	1 622	1 546	76	4.7		1 675	1 582	93	5.6	
Roberts	3 911	3 591	320	8.2		3 723	3 294	429	11.5	
Sanborn	1 124	1 042	82	7.3		1 179	1 099	80	6.8	
Shannon	2 675	2 401	274	10.2		2 633	2 301	332	12.6	
Spink	3 200	3 081	119	3.7		3 384	3 202	182	5.4	
Stanley	1 223	1 132	91	7.4		1 113	1 028	85	7.6	
Sully	607	551	56	9.2		574	549	25	4.4	
Todd	1 935	1 784	151	7.8		1 970	1 730	240	12.2	
Tripp	2 847	2 709	138	4.8		2 972	2 730	242	8.1	
Turner	3 732	3 537	195	5.2		3 690	3 458	232	6.3	
Union	5 684	5 314	370	6.5		5 268	4 782	486	9.2	
Walworth	2 758	2 583	175	6.3		2 792	2 572	220	7.9	
Yankton	8 736	8 384	352	4.0		8 907	8 375	532	6.0	
Ziebach	1 063	1 013	50	4.7		989	936	53	5.4	

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 8.0 and 10.4. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 3

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing.....	$283.32	$293.51	$298.80	41.3	42.6	40.0	6.86	6.89	7.47
Durable Goods.....	271.92	282.08	271.86	41.2	43.0	39.4	6.60	6.56	6.90
Nondurable Goods.....	295.71	305.95	323.60	41.3	42.2	40.5	7.16	7.25	7.99
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing.....	$300.14	$304.88	$360.53	44.4	45.1	43.7	6.76	6.76	8.25

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.....	303.5	303.1	292.4	0.1	3.8
Food & Beverages....	286.5	285.3	279.1	0.4	2.7
Housing.....	327.4	327.0	316.3	0.1	3.5
Apparel.....	199.3	200.7	193.6	-0.7	2.9
Transportation.....	306.3	306.3	294.8	0.0	3.9
Medical Care.....	366.2	364.9	344.3	0.4	6.4
Entertainment.....	249.5	249.5	240.1	0.0	3.9

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983
Sex, Total	3 724	3 157	6 839	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	2 842	2 408	5 044	76.3	76.3	73.8
Female	882	749	1 795	23.7	23.7	26.2
Race, Total	3 724	3 157	6 839	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	3 463	2 890	5 455	93.0	91.5	79.8
Nonwhite	261	267	1 384	7.0	8.5	20.2
Age, Total	3 724	3 157	6 839	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	2 899	2 449	5 373	77.8	77.6	78.6
Over 45	825	708	1 466	22.2	22.4	21.4
[2] Industry, Total	3 724	3 157	6 839	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	157	86	328	4.2	2.7	4.8
Construction	1 165	978	2 115	31.3	31.0	30.9
Manufacturing	671	617	1 541	18.0	19.5	22.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	145	105	317	3.9	3.3	4.7
Trade	728	574	1 247	19.5	18.2	18.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	71	62	94	1.9	2.0	1.4
Services	567	520	918	15.2	16.5	13.4
Government	220	215	279	5.9	6.8	4.1
[2] Occupation, Total	3 724	3 157	6 839	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	406	335	652	10.9	10.6	9.5
Clerical and Sales	410	374	771	11.0	11.8	11.3
Services	352	346	680	9.5	11.0	10.0
Processing	203	101	228	5.5	3.2	3.3
Machine Trade	128	113	443	3.4	3.6	6.5
Benchwork	159	155	604	4.3	4.9	8.8
Structural Work	1 472	1 256	2 451	39.5	39.8	35.8
Other	594	477	1 010	16.0	15.1	14.8
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment						
Total	3 724	3 157	6 839	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	815	680	1 408	21.9	21.5	20.6
3-4 Weeks	524	542	747	14.1	17.2	10.9
5-14 Weeks	1 604	1 137	3 115	43.1	36.0	45.6
15 Weeks & Over	781	798	1 569	21.0	25.3	22.9

1 The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

2 Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

TABLE 6

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims.....	3 281	3 343	4 299	-1.9	-23.7
B. Weeks Claimed.....	15 622	11 931	27 765	30.9	-43.7
C. Amount of Benefit Payments.....	$1 250 458	$1 188 221	$2 187 370	5.2	-42.8
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$14 727 000	$14 338 800	$6 411 900	2.7	129.7
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).....	NA	6 147	6 724	--	--
F. Nonag Placements.....	NA	3 061	1 772	--	--
G. Nonag Job Openings.....	NA	2 694	1 844	--	--

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State unemployment insurance program and the State Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

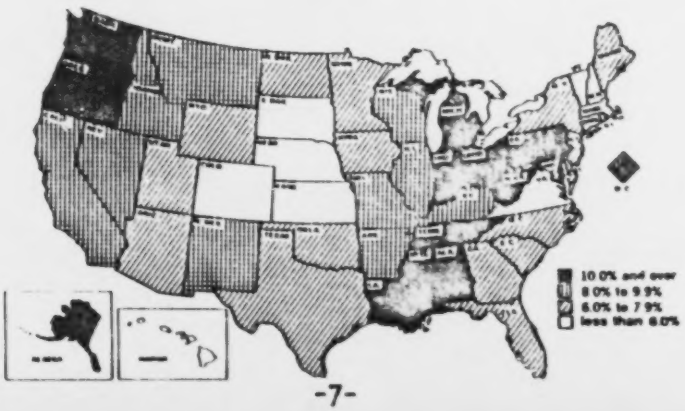
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

Unemployment Rates by State, December 1983



The Research and Statistics Section of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

Male earnings peak at a later stage in life than female earnings. The following table shows the average median annual wage for selected age groups. These figures include all persons who worked during the year, regardless of the number of weeks they worked.

Age Group	Male	Female
25-34	$12,265	$ 6,041
35-44	15,345	5,618
45-54	14,973	5,727
55-64	12,879	4,964

The above table shows male earnings peaking at the 35-44 year level and female earnings at the 25-34 year level. The earlier peaking of earnings for females substantiates the trend that younger females are using education to obtain a greater share of higher paying jobs in the labor market, especially in the management and professional fields.

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

There were 156,747 married-couple families counted in the 1980 census. Only 10.0 percent of those families did not work in 1979. Couples with the husband and wife usually working full-time accounted for 33.8 percent of the total. Those couples with the husband usually working full-time and the wife working part-time accounted for 18.3 percent. The 49,609 couples with only husband's working made up 31.7 percent of the married families. The remaining 6.2 percent was distributed as follows: husband usually worked part-time, wife worked full-time, 1.7 percent; husband and wife usually worked part-time, 1.4 percent; and husband did not work, wife worked 3.1 percent.

(These facts are found in publication PC80-1-D43, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.)

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

FEBRUARY 1984 published March 1984

COMMUTING PATTERNS OF SOUTH DAKOTA WORKERS

Quantity and quality of the labor force are urgent considerations to firms in South Dakota or industries from other states considering expansion or relocation. Commuters, people who travel back and forth to work, are an important and integral part of this labor force. According to a sample survey on journey-to-work patterns conducted by the Census Bureau in 1980, well over two-thirds of the South Dakota labor force work outside their homes, meaning they commute.

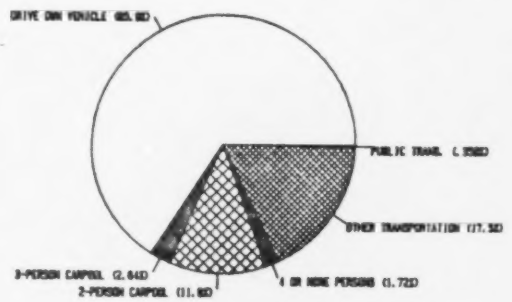
The majority of South Dakota commuters spend less than 10 minutes commuting between home and work (one way). These people are able to enjoy the benefits of low commute time and cost.

TRAVEL TIME TO WORK FOR SOUTH DAKOTANS
IN MINUTES

SOURCE: 1980 CENSUS

However, many workers in the 10 to 19 and 20 to 44 minute categories commute relatively long distances. They drive this distance to find employment and for job security and satisfaction. Workers in all time categories commute through various means: car, truck or van, bus or motorcycle, with the majority driving alone in a car, truck or van.

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK



OTHER TRANSPORTATION INCLUDES WALKING, BICYCLES, AND MOTORCYCLES
SOURCE: 1980 CENSUS

Many people with extended commuting patterns do not work in their county of residence. Some work in adjoining counties and others in counties remote from their own. For example, 400 people who live in Lincoln County commute to Minnehaha County to work; 30 people who live in Minnehaha County work in Pennington County. Forty-one people living in Minnehaha County work in Los Angeles County, California.

Employment by Residence	Persons
Worked in State of Residence	273,320
Worked in County of Residence	251,208
Worked Outside County of Residence	22,112
Worked Outside State of Residence	5,685
Place of Work not Reported	18,391

A direct relationship exists between travel time to work and family income. As travel time increases, so does family income. On a national basis, the positive relationship of travel time and distance is consistent with family income Desirable

residential locations and their associated amenities are often located away from the workplace concentrations. As people move up the income scale they are able to afford housing further out and to pay the corresponding higher commuting costs. This theory also holds true for workers in South Dakota. Commute times and work residences show that many South Dakota workers are willing to enhance their work opportunities by commuting to a job.

South Dakota workers are willing to commute across the county, to adjoining counties, and even across the state for a variety of reasons. These could include more opportunity for advancement, job security, or better wages and benefits to fulfill their personal and financial goals. Commuters are a group that should not be overlooked when determining the availability of workers in South Dakota.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET

According to the latest labor statistics for South Dakota, the economic expansion which began in the summer of 1983 remained strong through February 1984. February's total employment increased to 301,300; up 9,600 from February 1983 and unemployment dropped to 5.4 percent--the lowest February level since 1980. All major nonfarm industries, except transportation and public utilities, showed gains in employment over the past twelve months. The factory work week grew by more than one hour to 41.1 hours during the same time period.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Dakota advanced by 500 jobs from January to February, to 230,200. This is according to the South Dakota Department of Labor's latest survey of employers, conducted monthly in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Based on these survey estimates, February's nonfarm employment was 6,800 higher than in February 1983, and only 4,100 below the pre-recession, all-time February high of 234,300 recorded in 1980. Construction and manufacturing had the largest percentage gains in employment (about 12 percent) during the past year. Building construction and special trade contractors, such as plumbers and electricians accounted for most of the increase in construction employment. Fabricated metals and machinery manufacturing accounted for 1,700 of the 2,800 gain in manufacturing. The large manufacturing firms, which were the first to begin adding employees in the spring of 1983, continued to do so in 1984. It appears that midsize and smaller firms are also beginning to add employees as this sector of the labor market begins to take shape for 1984.

Increased retail sales during calendar year 1983 sparked additional hiring in wholesale and retail trade. In the retail sector, gains in department and variety stores, food stores, auto dealers, and furniture stores more than offset employment declines in lumber and building supply stores.

The finance/insurance/real estate industry increased by 5 percent or 600 jobs from February 1983 to February 1984, while services employment was up 1.4 percent over one year ago at 52,000.

CHANGES IN UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAW-59th SESSION

South Dakota's 59th legislative session came to a close for the year 1984 with changes taking place in the Unemployment Insurance Law. Following is a brief update of these changes.

Legislation passed by the 59th Session of the South Dakota Legislature lowers contribution rates for new employers their second year and again freezes the weekly unemployment benefit unemployed workers may receive at a $129 maximum.

Passage of these two bills and five others is expected to improve the state unemployment program and to keep the fund solvent so that federal money does not have to be borrowed to pay future benefits.

Senate Bill 60 decreases the contribution rate for new employers starting business during or after 1984. New employers in the state have been paying 3.5 percent for the first three years of operation. This emergency bill keeps the rate at 3.5 percent the first year but decreases the rate to 2.7 percent for the second and third years. In order to receive this reduced rate employers must have a positive balance in their unemployment account. New construction employers continue as the exception, with a 9 percent rate for the first three years.

All contributing employers have rates based on their experience with unemployment after the first three years. House Bill 1135 removes the possibility for employers to have retroactive increases in rates due to rapid business expansions.

Temporarily frozen at $129 the last two years, the maximum weekly benefit could have increased to $154, had House Bill 1136 not been passed. The freeze is now permanent unless changed by future legislation.

Workers and employers both benefit from House Bill 1138, which will aid employers in finding part-time workers and reduce unemployment payments by encouraging unemployed workers to accept part-time work. Unemployment payments are now denied part-time workers who earn one-half or more of their benefit amount in a week. The change by House Bill 1138 will increase the earning allowance so that partial benefits can be paid if weekly income is less than the benefit. However, 75 percent of earnings will still be deducted. This change is illustrated as follows:

Current Legislation	New Legislation
$100 weekly benefit	$100 weekly benefit
- 50 earnings	- 38 earnings
No benefits	$ 62 benefits
Net loss of $50	+ 50 earnings
	$112 available income

House Bill 1137 creates a probationary period for new employees. Current law exempts an employer from unemployment charges in discharge cases only if the discharge is for misconduct. This legislation also exempts the employer from charge if the worker is terminated within 60 days after the hire date because of lack of ability to do the work. The bill requires that the 60-day probationary period be established between employer and worker at the time of hire.

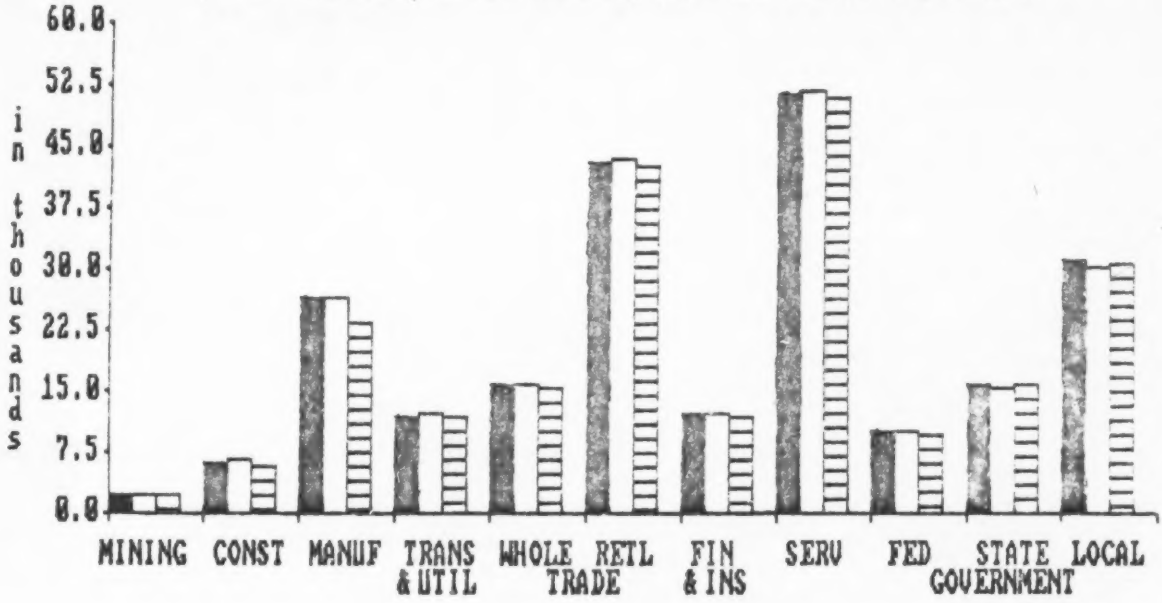
The term "misconduct" is defined in South Dakota law by Senate Bill 63. This will insure that the Department of Labor and the courts use the same definition when reviewing unemployment cases involving a discharged worker. To further insure this emphasis of continuity, licensed attorneys are now handling all initial appeals involving unemployment insurance benefits.

Senate Bill 62 simplifies the procedure for persons who make appeals regarding unemployment benefits. Anyone appealing an unemployment benefit determination may take the case directly to circuit court after a hearing and decision by a hearings examiner. Review by the Secretary of Labor prior to court appeal remains an option for the person making the appeal, but it is not required. If an appeal is made to the secretary, the secretary may either accept or reject the review.

Anyone interested in more information may call Julie Johnson, deputy secretary, Department of Labor, at Aberdeen (622-2302) or Don Kattke, Unemployment Insurance director (622-2452).

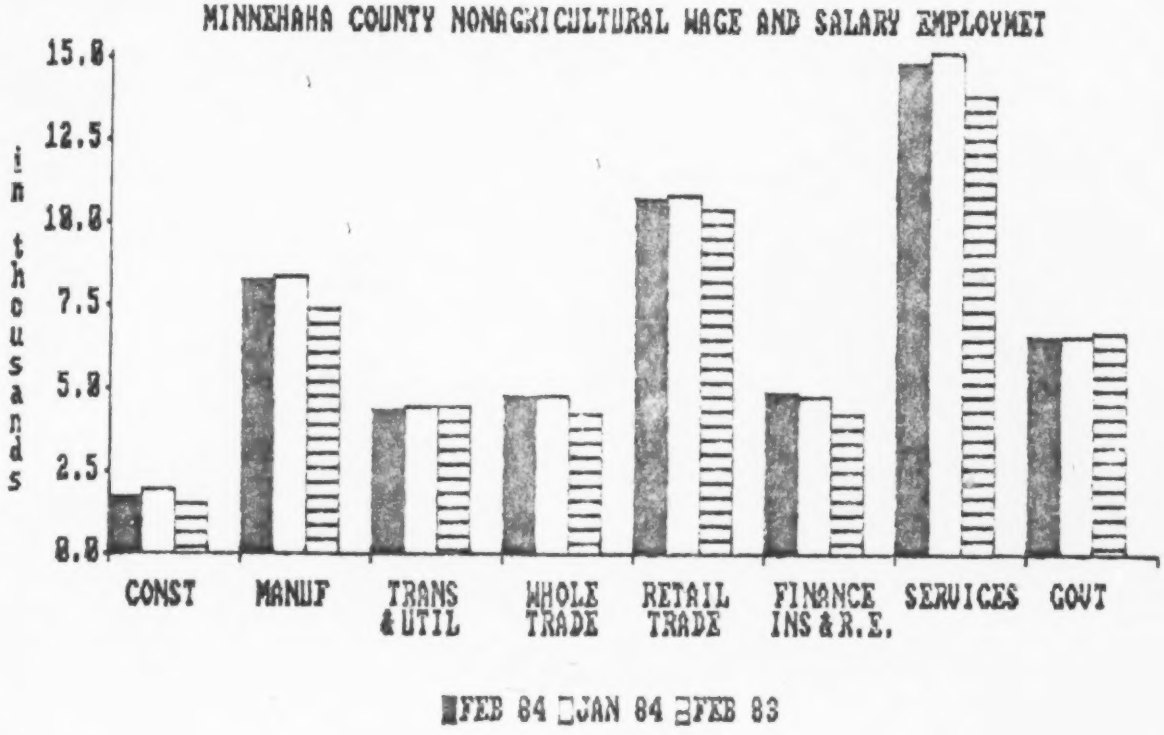
TABLE 1

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



■FEB 84 □JAN 84 ⊟FEB 83

	FEB. 1984	JAN. 1984	FEB. 1983	Change From Last Month	Change From Last Year
TOTAL	230 200	229 700	223 400	.2	3.0
MINING	2 500	2 500	2 400	.0	4.2
CONSTRUCTION	6 500	6 800	5 800	-4.4	12.1
MANUFACTURING	26 600	26 500	23 800	.4	11.8
Durable Goods	13 900	13 700	11 800	1.5	17.8
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9 200	8 900	7 500	3.4	22.7
Nondurable Goods	12 700	12 800	12 000	-.8	5.8
Food & Kindred Products	7 300	7 500	7 500	-2.7	-2.7
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2 600	2 600	2 500	.0	4.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12 200	12 400	12 200	-1.6	.0
Transportation	6 900	6 900	6 700	.0	3.0
Communication & Public Utilities	5 300	5 400	5 500	-1.9	-3.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	59 900	60 200	58 800	-.5	1.9
Wholesale Trade	16 300	16 200	15 800	.6	3.2
Durable Goods	7 100	7 100	6 900	.0	2.9
Nondurable Goods	9 200	9 200	8 800	.0	4.5
Retail Trade	43 600	44 000	43 100	-.9	1.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12 600	12 700	12 000	-.8	5.0
SERVICES	52 000	52 100	51 300	-.2	1.4
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	12 700	12 600	12 400	.8	2.4
Medical and Health	21 700	21 700	21 900	.0	-.9
Educational, Membership & Social	14 900	15 000	14 200	-.7	4.9
GOVERNMENT	57 800	56 700	57 000	1.9	1.4
Federal	10 200	10 200	9 900	.0	3.0
State	16 200	15 700	16 000	3.2	1.3
State Education	8 200	7 800	8 100	5.1	1.2
Local	31 400	30 800	31 000	1.9	1.3
Local Education	18 700	18 100	18 500	3.3	1.1



	FEB. 1984	JAN. 1984	FEB. 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	56 800	57 600	53 500	-1.4	6.2
1/ MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	1 800	2 000	1 600	-10.0	12.5
MANUFACTURING	8 300	8 400	7 400	-1.2	12.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4 400	4 500	4 500	-2.2	-2.2
TRADE	15 600	15 700	14 900	-.6	4.7
Wholesale Trade	4 800	4 800	4 300	.0	11.6
Retail Trade	10 800	10 900	10 500	-.9	2.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	4 900	4 800	4 300	2.1	14.0
SERVICES	14 900	15 300	14 000	-2.6	6.4
GOVERNMENT	6 700	6 700	6 800	.0	-1.5

The figures in Table 1 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.